The publication office of the National Reventions is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep herd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .-- All transien advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following

NOTICE .- Mr. A. R. Henry is agent for the National Republican for the routes formerly served by A. Elkin and D. S. Van Vicet. Sub scribers will please settle with him for paper received since the 1st of August.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

I. ARRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the Unite States of America, and Commander in-chief o the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby pro c'aim and declare that hereafter, as heretofor the war will be prosecuted for the object o practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which State that relation is or may be suspended or dis

That it is my purpose, upon the next meet ing of Congress, to again recommend the adop tion of a practical measure tendering pecunia ry aid to the free acceptance or rejection of al slave States, so called the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have volun tarlly adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment o slavery within their repeative limits; and tha the effort to colonize persons of African de scent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Government existing there, wil

That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and exty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion gainst the United States, shall be then, thence forward, and forever free ; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval an hority thereof, will recognize and manuam the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acis to repres such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of Japuary aloresaid, by proclamation, designathe States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then b in rebellion against the United States; and th fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified votors of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervatting testimony, be deemed coucle sive evidence that such state, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to make an additional article of war." approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures fol

lowing:

"He it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assertabled. That be reafter the following shall be promulated as an additional activities of war for the government of the united States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"Article — All officers on persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the force under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or later, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any efficer who shall be found guilt by a court-marrial of viciating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act. entitied "An act to suppress in arrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to selze and con-

flecate property of rebels, and for other pures," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following : " Sec. 9. And be ti further engeted, That all

"Sec. 9. And be it jurnier enouted. That all slaves of persons who shall be reafter be engaged in renigher, against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give and or counfor therein, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such pirsons or observed by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such pursons found on (or) being within any place compiled by rates forces and alterwards comprised by the force of the United States, shall be decumed captives of war, and shall be decumed their sorver true, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. Another throther enoughed. That no slave escaping into any state, Territory, or the Dis

Sec. 10. Another throther marched. That no slave escaping into any State, Torribors, or the District of Columbra, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hind seried of his linesty, empty for crime, or semicoffence against the laws, unless the person claiming said furgitive shall first in the oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such inguitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not boron arms against the United States in the present rebuillon, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto, and so person engaged in the military or naval service person engaged. person engaged to the military or raval servi

And I do bereay enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and paval ser rice of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective apheres of se vice, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughour the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United | been so now only for their own sinister pur-States and their respective States and people if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed; be compensated for all luses by

In witness whereof, I have because set my hand and caused the send of the United States to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty second day of September, in the year of [L. s.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State

THE MILITARY POSITION.

We have from Kentucky news of sever nall affairs, one of them not very creditab to the " Home Guards" of that State.

The news from Western Virginia, that Kanawha salt works were not destroyed afte all, but are now in full blast for the benefit the rebels, is seriously bad. Salt was the gree lack of the rebels.

The military position upon the upper Pe tomac has not changed within twenty-for DUTS.

The raid of General Stuart's cavalry in Williamsport is so much in the line of the enterprising corps, that it can hardly be said to give variety to affairs.

A dispatch from Frederick represents the it is complained of in Gen. McClellan's army that the Union troops on the Virginia side the Potomac did " not intercept the rebels in their retreat." If the rebels were as num ous and formidable as they have been made by all the representations coming from Gen McClellan's army, it would require a muc larger force to " intercept " them, than could have been mustered by massing all the Unio troops on the south side of the river.

A dispatch from Frederick gives the fo lowing account, we know not how reliable, of the ford at which the rebel army retreating from Sharpsburg crossed the Potomac:

"The river is swollen somewhat by the la raio, and fording is rather a serious business. The ford at which the rebels crossed is directly opposite to Shepherdatuwn, two miles for Sharpsburg. But one wagen could cross at time, it being very narrow, with deep wate each side of it; but as their wagen train wa not very large, they managed to get everythin over."

If this is the truth, or any approach to th truth, the regret at the escape of the rebels will take on a considerable addition of su

A city paper of last evening cularges up the difficulties of a pursuit of the rebel army by Gen. McClellan, from the present point a which McClellan's force is situated. Th same paper intimates that this force will return in this direction, and make a new star on some shorter line for (we suppose) Rich-

If Gen. McClellan does not cross the Pote ac where he is, and drive the rebels out o the Valley of Virginia, he must at any rate have some force on the north side of the upper Potomac to prevent a renewed raid into th umberland Valley.

It is the Virginia Central railroad which s a perfect whip-row for the rebels, enabling them to menace our whole front, from W iamsport to Fredericksburg. If we can only cut that railroad somewhere, say at Gordons ville, it will be unsafe for the rebels to remai in the Valley at all.

Without speculating further upon the fi ure, it is obvious that the present military position, although a good one, if nothing nore is proposed than the defence of the loval States, is a very bad one, in view of the fact that it is not a defensive war we are engaged in, but a war for the repression of reellion in the secoded States. We are to day, no nearer the possession of Virginia than we were in April, 1861, and it is doubtful if the military strength of the resistance to us has not increased in quite as great a proportion as our own. That is the plain truth of the

case, and we may as well look it in the face. It would seem that the President has looked it in the face, and has become satisfied that the repression of this rebellion, by merely military measures, is an impossibility. That was obvious to some from the start, and to ncreasing numbers as events have progressed. Indeed, it has been so for a long time, to nearly everybody who really desired that the rebellion should be crushed and who also knew that it could only be ended by being crushed, and that compromise was out of the question

THE POLITICAL POSITION—THE PRESIDENT PROCLAMATION.

The President's proclamation, of yesterday, will be read with far more exciting in torest than the details of battles. This proc lamation is the beginning of the end, or rather it is the end. It makes effectual the tensures devised by the wisest, most cour ageous, and most patriotic Congress ever assembled under the Constitution of the United States, to repress the rebellion by striking at what was at once its moving cause and its vital part.

As it was slavery which alone brought or this war, so it was the possession of their slaves which alone enabled the rebels to main min it. The legislation which the President has now made effectual, was adopted upon this maturely considered view of affairs, and its wisdom will be vindicated by the result At any rate, the military method of subduing the rebellion has been tried and utterly failed, and if the policy of Congress is not effectual, no other remains.

The President has even gone beyond the legislation of Congress, although not beyond their known wishes. He has proclaimed the freedom of all slaves, as well of loyal owners as of rebels, and whether they escape to us or not, in such States, and part of States, as shall remain insurrectionary on the first day of next January. We should have been sat isfied, if the proclamation had merely carried out the laws of Congress, but we like it all the better for going further.

This proclamation will be received by th loyal States with a perfect furore of acclama tion. It will lose the President a few latter day friends, who did not profess to become such until after his election, and who have poses. But it will restore to the Presiden all his old friends, and unite the sound portion of the people in one solid and impregnaacts of the United states including the loss of ble mass in support of the Union and the Constitution

> An extra session of the Cabinet was assert bled yesterday, probably to hear the reading erous supply of the staff of life. of this proclamation.

From this date to the 1-t of January wi be the last Hundred Days of Slavery on the American continent. So mote it be

THE FIRST PAGE .- The reader will find as interesting detailed account of the recent batTHE MAINE RESCTION

We see by official returns from three hu dred and eighty four towns and plantations in the State of Maine, that Hon. Abper Coburn he newly elected Republican Governor, will have about seven thousand majority. This is about half the majority that was given to Gov ernor Washburn last year.

The Democracy in other States are, as w ce, making themselves very jubilant over this result. There men and papers, that have been so extremely patriotic the past year and a half that they could not tolerate the existence of party, bave very suddenly changed their tune nd taken courage They now go in mightily for the removal of the corrupt and effete De nocracy.

It is plain to us how this result has be rought about in Maine. We could have pre licted it a year ago, as easily as we can recorhe accomplished fact to day.

This result is attributable partly to an un voidable circumstance. Maine has some wenty five thousand soldiers in the volunte rvice of the United States, to say nothing o or sailors in the navy. Of these soldiers, fo three fourths are Republicans. Many person n Maine place the per centage at a much highe lgure, but we speak within bounds, when w say three fourths of the men gone to the war ere Republicans. And besides, almost every Demograt from that State in the aimy is i sympathy with General Jameson, the Unio Democratic numinee; leaving all the intens hunker, pro-slavery, anti war Democracy with heir dupes-which latter class go far to mak in the thirty thousand at home, to vote fo stradbury.

There is another fact of significant impor nce which has contributed to this result.

The Republicans, who have for years has hings very much in their own way, last year nade a change in their policy, unwisely, as w hink. They thought it best to exhibit their patriotism by placing on their tickets for State enators and Representatives, several loud nouthed Union Democrate, and all the Repub icans voted for these gentlemen, while scarce ly a Union Democrat was known to have vote r a Republican nominee.

This same Bion Bradbury who now stand apon a platform with his 30,000 voters, which platform is pro slavery in every plank, anti war, and anti Administration, was returned to the Legislature from the town of Esstport in year by Republican votes. Thus they furnish d him with a moral power to strike down their wn principles. They will now probably se their mistake. So, also, was the gentleman who succeeds Mr. Goodwin in Congress elected to the State Senate from the Combarland disrict by Republican votes. Mr. Sweat claims o be a Union Democrat, and a very earnes admirer of President Lincoln's Administration Perhaps this is so; but we observe, in looking ever the vote of his district for Governor, the his own candidate, Jameson, bas 596 votes while Bradbury has 10,562. Is not somebody sold ! When the Republicans elected Mr. L. D. M. Sweat to the State Senate, they made a slight mistake! They may now possibly hav time to repent at their leisure!

We have never been in favor of the Republicans ensualning anybody for civil office, but an outspoken, known Republican. For a miltary appointment the matter is quite different In saying these things, we do not deny the pa triotism of large masses of the Democratic pa ty. But there is no reason why Republican should vote for men to discharge civil fanc tions, merely because they are good patriou when, by doing so, they lorego the principle which they believe to be vital in the civil ad ministration of affairs.

The Republican party should have kept it organization intact, and there could certainly bave been no valid objection to the Democratic party doing the same thing. If the Democra cy choose to support the Administration in prosecution of the war, and in preserving the Union, there could certainly have been no ob jection to that party dotog this very thing; bu why must a Republican be called upon to vote for a man merely because he is for prosecuting the war, when he differs from you upon other prestions as vital to the interests of the country as putting down the rebellion. No man is on itled to receive the Republican vote upon the ground merely that he supports the war. He hould have other requisites to entitle him to support, and the scoper this is understood the

better will it be for the coun-ry. We are aware that these views w lently opposed, and that they will be said to be unpatriotic at such a time as this. We are ware also that they will be opposed the most vehomently by the men who are at work to re

meditate the effate Democracy. All we have to say now is, jet the Republi cans of the country pender upon the lesson which is taught them by the Meine election

THE PRESIDENT'S COLONDATION SCHEME. The Tribune says that the Costa Rican minists has entered a formal protest against the Presi dent's proposed negro colony in Central America, for the reason that Costs Rics claims all that part of Chiriqui upon which it is in tended to found the colony of Linconia; and other, that Mr. Pomeroy's expedition is con aldered by the Central American representatives here as a flinbustering raid, a la Waiker, and is therefore to be resisted by force.

песервату. That such # protest has been made, we up desetand to be true; but whether that will retard the sailing of the expedition, remains to he seen. The idea that Senator Pomercy would engage in a filibustering expedition with such materials as he proposes to take with him to Chiriqui, is simply absurd, and no worthy of serious consideration. The Sens tor's colony will not be founded by force of arms, nor in any country where the Govern ment or people are bostile to it.

BREAU By the politeness and kindness Capt. Greege, we have on our editorial table several large loaves of nice bread, manufactured at the Capitol bakery. We have tried i or our supper, and can speak from actual trial of its qualities. No better bread is made any

The Captain has our thanks—the thanks, we mean, of the entire editorial corps - for his gen-

The Post Office Department has or dered the continuance of the Pacifit mails on the overland route, having received reliable information that there is no danger to be ap rehended from their being tampered with by Indians. The great overland mail now passe stantly travelling this route

REWSPAPER INFORMATION. .

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1862.

Msj. Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New York Evening Post of September 4, in which is published the numbers and position of his troops. He remarks that the New York papers always reach the enemy in a few days after publication, and that such information from our friends is more lipic rious than that gained by the rebel spica.

The newspaper press is earnestly requested to make no publication in regard to the numbers and movements of our troops.

No information could be more desirable to the enemy than this. Such publications have done immense injury to our cause.

H. W. HALLEKE,

General-in Chief."

What the editors of the New York Post lid, was to publish an account of the regi. nents at Newbern, with their numbers, as they existed some days previous, at the date of their information. Before this Post could ossibly reach the rebels, another interval nust have clapsed, and in the meantime the ebels were accurately posted from day to day by their admirable system of spies. It is aburd to suppose that the information given by the Post could be of the least use to them.

The truth is, some of the military gentlenen want scapegoats for their own mistake and find the newspapers very convenient for that purpose.

There has been a great deal of nonsense spent this matter of giving information

brough the press. For instance: when our army moved, in March last, from Alexandria to Fortress Monoe, filling the whole Potomac with transports. n the face and eyes of a rebel population on

both sides of the river, the papers here were not allowed to mention the fact that the army vas going to the Peninsula, lest the enemy night thereby find it out! So the arrival of troops here is contrabannews, when everybody knows that no regiment omes here, or leaves, without its being com-

unicated at once to the enemy by their friends here, who are both vigilant and nunerous. The ostrich, hiding his bend in the sand with his whole body exposed is quite as sa pient as the military gentlemen who suppos

hat the enemy cannot find out what they are doing, if the newspapers will only be silent. A DESERVAD TRIBUTE TO THE

The following tribute to the pavy, and be ability and efficiency with which it i menaged, by a leading Western newspaper. well deserved. The navy will come out of his war as popular as it was after the war of 1812-'15. Its successes have been uniform and under the most adverse circumstances A navy cannot be created at once, like an army; and when this war broke out, it had seen so mismanaged and was so scattered. that we might almost as well have been with out any. In addition to that, it has been obliged to adapt itself to wholly new developments in naval warfare. But it has prove equal to all difficulties so far, and, as we be

ieve, still greater triumphs await it. One cause of the success of the present Sec retary of the Navy has been that firmness in punishing remissuess in duty, of which the las xample was his promp, dismissal of Commander Proble, and which has signalized his whole Administration, with the single exception of the affair of the Norfolk navy yard That occurred however, before the Secretary bad fairly got possession of his office, and be fore its affairs and been put on a war footing If his lenity in that case was a mistake, and

we think it was, it has not been repeated. From the Chicago Trinure of Sept 12

The Navy

The fact is becoming apparent to the mass
obtuse that the navy has rend-red and is rendering aimest incalculable benefits to the coun
try in the present war. The Richmond journals assert that it has been qualt in its efficiency
to a land force of half a mulion of men; and
when we consider critically what it has done
for us, we are bound to say that the estimate t greatly exaggerated. to the first place it has been our guarantee and defence again foreign intervention; and every day that wit-nesses the launching of a new Monitor, (two o r. (two of which will be completed this week,) render which will be completed this week, renders more perfect our security against that most dreaded danger. Indeed, our people have coased to regard the comments of foreign papers or potentates on our affairs, and have almost forgotien with what anxiety they once acanned every organ of European sentiment. It cannot be doubted that our iron navy, exceeding in strength and efficiency thore of England and France combined, has been the chief bull wark against the machinations of our enemies on the other side of the Atlantic. We have got a whole year the start of every other matitime Power in the coastruction of these invulnerable ocean delences, and so long awe can make an equal display of strength on the water, we shall be at liberty to fight self Davis without the terror of foreign gunboats in our Atlantic harbors.

"The capture of New Orleans," says the London Times, "was, by all odds, the most woderful and brilliant deed of the war." Probably 50,000 soldiers, unsupported by Fargers, it is the capture of the capture

Probably 50,000 soldiers, unsupported by Far ragui's flotills, would have been unable to cap fore and bold that city. We all remember how the rebel Gen. Polk fortified Columbus, Ken the rebel Gen. Polk fortified Columbus, Ken-tucky, against a land attack, rendering it, to the eyes of military men, another Sebastopol in strength. We all know how he abandoned it without a struggle when Foote's flotilla war-que in readiness to bombard it. But we need not recount the hattles in which the may has borne a part. They have all been victories. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, Mem-phis, Hatteras, Port Royal, and numberless caser engagements, adorn the American flag with the instre of the earlier days of the navy, when Decatur, Preble, Hull, and Bainbridge tred the quarterdeck. There is a later service. tred the quarterdeck. There is a later service, which the navy has rendered the country, that should not be lost sight of in the midst of the glorious evants on the Patamac. We refer to the incalculable aid given by the fleet in James river and Hampton Roads to Gen. McClellan's army at Harrison's Lauding and during the embarkation. Without the assistance of the forty gunboats which covered our soldier-there, it may be doubted whether we could ever have brought that army away from the peninsula. Certainly not without a terrible battle and a fatal lose of life. In a word, the navy has done whatever has trod the quarterdeck. There is a later service in a word, the navy has done whatever has required of it, and done it well.

A MODEL COLONEL -The Col. Ford who surrendered Maryland Heights, is said to be the same demagogue who was elected printer of the last lique, principally by the exertions of some members with whom he agreed to divide the profits, and nearly the whole of whom be

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Hurlbert, in his second letter to the ditor of the New York Times, describe from his knowledge acquired during his long confinement in Richmond, the golden opporunity we had to crush the rebellion during the Fall of last year, when the rebels, lulled nto confidence by their first victory at Bull Run, and hoping for an early peace, had permitted their armies to dwindle into insignifi-

Mr. Hurlbert says:

"Before I left my first prison I had obtained ample evidence to show that the Confederate government was sinking rapidly in the estimation of the Southern people, and that in consequence of its unpopularity and incapacity, the military condition of the South was becoming far from satisfactory to the best informed Southern men. Early in October I heard from a distinguished officer at Manaassa, who wrote: The men are dying like dogs, and are buried worse than dogs. The army is dispirited, demoralized, disappointed. We are robbed at every turn by commissaries and y aratermanters—and in the next battle if in my belief that we shall be terribly whipped? The effective force of Ger. Johnston had then fallen below 40,000 mer. Disease has invaded the camps, and constant fattle alarms harassed the men. How the sign at of two, three or five rockels roused the men from their rest in those weary months, Southern officers writing the history of that strange season, will one day, perhaps, have the caud to tell. At New Orleans, Mejr Gen. Lovell found a half completed stent ram, the contractors tor which. Northern men and connections of Secretary Mallory, were plodding awaywith ten hours a day of work as calmig as it on distant national tunders were gathering below the ominous elience of the horizon. Gen Abert Johnston, in like manner, found himself called upon to hold Columbus and Bowling Green, to keep Tennersee, and to centrol Ken tacky, with but little more than a division of men. Over the whole land brooded the spirit the new War Secretary's openly avowed belief this the war which ough to have ended men. Over the whole land brood a the spirit the new War Secretary's openly a vower belief that the war which ought to have ended in September, must lofallibly end in January What our own Government was doing during all these months of golden opportunity, you sir, know better than I."

During all this time a nightmare seemed aralyze the national leaders, and the "golder opportunity" was lost forever. The Army of be Potomac remained listless in its lines from September to March, while in Kentucky, Gen Buell, at the head of magnificent columns nained at Louisville, smoking cigars, and held a check by a rebel force at Bowling Green not more than a fourth as large as his own.

It was during this period of gloom that Mr. Stanton came into the Cabinet, and influences hose presidential orders to "advance," which aved the country, but which also provoked that hostility of military imbeciles and secret traitors, which pursues Mr. Stanton with or relenting fury to this day.

Gov. Atanly and Reb.1 Persons and Property.

Lieutenant Thomas Earle, of the Twonty fifth Massachusetts volunteers, stationed at New here. North Carolina, has resigned and returned home, after a yearle service, including the fight at Romothe Island. He resigns because unwilling to give his life to the special protection of rebel persons and property, and to standing guard, while, under Gov. Stanly's spreas orders, the national treasure is wasted in (seeding the wives, daughters, and slaves of rebels now in arms shooting down our soldiers in Maryland. Mr. Earle is widely and honor ably known as a Republican and a merchant, and his lestimony, entirely unimpeachable will have great weight in this Commonwealth. Giv. Stanly's policy was, to the first place, sharply criticised by the New York Thues and other conservative Republican journals, but it was understood that it had been amended batted instructions-from Government. Can be possible that Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of War are aware of this action and assent tit! All Northern men who do not hate so called abolitionists much more than they do Davisud Floyd, say—Reform it allogether. Though men may differ as to the wisdom of plans and proclamations of emancipation, they all agree that we should have a clear, sharp war political with a warm of the wisdom of plans and proclamations of emancipation, they all agree that we should have a clear, sharp war politicians. men may differ as to the wisdom of plans and proclamsticus of emancipation, they all agree that we should have a clear, sharp war policy and no more shilly-shallying by the Govern ment itself becoming a slaveholder "for the benefit of whom it may concern." The relatives of the sl. 1000 men killed, sick, and prisoners on the Peninsula, and of those now dying a Maryland, think we are at ver!—Boston Transcript.

Carolina, for what purpose we cannot say When last we heard of him, he was in Ne. York. We do not believe that the President i cognizant of Governor Stanly's conduct, if I be what Lieut Earle declares it to be; of which act we have no doubt, as we know Mr. Earle

We know that the Secretary of War, if be as any responsibility in the premises, will puagend to this conduct of the unconstitutionally appointed Governor of North Carolina. Govnor Stably doubtless goes for restoring the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." In therefore favors the Christian (*) mode outting down the rebellion, viz: by feeding the sives, daughters, children, and slaves of the chels of North Carolina, so that their fathers pro hers, and husbands, may, knowing the ueir families are well provided for at home have only this one subject upon their minds low best to kill off "the d d Yankees."

But a truce to this stuff. The unconstitut tional Governor of the intensely rabil State : North Carolina lesomething diff rent from wha he has been called, viz: a "hombig;" he is koore, and should be remived.

It is high time to have done mincing matter towards such fellows as this renegade slave solder, Stanly. He should be called to strict account at once.

A NOBLE SCHEME TO BENEFIT SUPPRIOR CONTRABANDS. - A wealthy and highly respect able gentleman arrived in this city a few day ugo from the West Indies, having in view the employment of a large number of persons for he purpose of cultivating cotton upon one o he figest West Indian islands, of which he is the sole proprietor or lessee for a long term vears. His original nurpose was to employ Germansor Swiss, but, after seeing the contra bands and learning their destitute condition and their anxiety to be employed, he change bls purpose and now proposes to take at lear five thousand or more of them, if the Govern ment will assist them to go to his Island His plan mee's the entire approval of leadin friends of the negroes here.

He proposes to take portable dwelling ouses, school-houses, hospitals, and a church corether with school teachers a chaptain, phy sicians, a princing press, etc., the whole affa a he conducted on the most approved Amer ican plan. He will furnish each family wit honored and strengthened us the right arm the public defence, for bowever formidable t house and garden spot, provide all their if become to the cuemics of the country it provisions, and pay them liberal wages. At he end of the term for which they are en played, the Government from whom this lease is obtained, guarantees each family sixteen

Nineteen persons employed in the pringiteld armory, who refused to take the required oath of allegiance, on the ground that ties in Maryland on our first page; postry and daily through Denver, and passengers are con- obsated at last, in which be extred them about they are foreigners, are ordered by the Secretary of War to be immediately dismissed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Army of the Potomac. Roid of Stuart's Cavelry into Maryland. Retire Without Doing any Dam-

Burial of the Dead

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 20.—The firing
heard last evening, in the direction of Williamsport, turns out to have been a raid of Suart's
cavalry. He crossed, on Friday night, into
Maryland, at that point, with his cavalry, one
regiment of infantry, and several pieces of artillery. The force sent up to drive him back
arrived near the town late in the afternoon.
The firing heard was principally from the rebei
guas. During the night they recreased into
Virginia, and, this morning, they had disappeared from the opposite shore. No one was
hurt.

peared from the opposite shore. No one was hart.

The work of burying the dead is still continuing. They average about one thousand per day. To morrow will probably finish it.

Maryland Heights were yesterday occupied by a Federal force. The indications are that the enemy are continuing their retreat into Virginis, and leaving the line of the Potomac. Divice worship was held at headquarters this evening, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, officiatiog.

ANOTHER GREAT SCARE. The Cincinnati Scare Over Again. The Dispatch Speaks for Itself LOUISVILLE IN A BLAZE OF EXCITEMENT. AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN FRON GEN. GRANT

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22 .- Bragg's forces havscaped from those of Buell, and are several ours absad, approaching rapidly upon Louis ille.

Major General Nel-on is arranging to defend be city to the last. He has accordingly issued

anjor General Netion is a transging to defend be city to the last. He has accordingly issued be following order: "The women and children of this city will orepare to leave the city without delay. Jet 'erron Ferry is to be used exclusively for mill-ary purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual."

The city is in a bleze of excitement. Me will be The city is in a bleze of excitement. Me will be The citiz re are appreheading an attack within forty-eight hours.

The following has been received at the head

The following has been received at the head quarters of the army;

HEADQUARTERS, CORISTH, Sept. 22, 1862

Major General Halleck.
General in Chief;

In my dispatch of the 20th our loss was overestimated, and the robel loss was moder estimatted. We found two hundred and sixty one
of their dead upon the field, while our loss in
killed was loss than one hundred.

U. S. Grant,

Major General Commanding.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY Fights with Rebels SUELL ROUTS BRAGG'S REAR GUARD.

Lettaville, Sept. 22.—Shephardaville ad-rices say that Granger's command there was bedsy attacked by rekel cavalry, who in ended to burn the bridge. Granger repulsed them, killing 5 and taking 28 prisoners. Six hundred guerillan attacked Owensboro', in the 19.b, in two bands. Col. Netter attacked ne band at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was dain. Five of our men were wounded. The rebels lost five killed. At noon we shelled the rebels, killing three, when they retreated. At noon we shelled the rebely, killing three, when they retreated.

On the 20th, Lieut, Col. Wood, with 450 men of the First cavalry, attacked, and after a terperate encounter, routed from Owensbord 800 rebels, under Col. Martin, who lost 38 killed and 25 wounded. The Federal loss was killed and 18 wounded. We captured their stmy stores, provisions, and seven prisoners. Reliable advices from Cave City say that a sortion of Buell's force attacked and reputed Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave on Thursiay evening, upon learning which, Bragg is ceptried to have moved his main body across the river southward from Munford-ville. No further particulars have been received.

urther particulars have been received.
A dispatch from Lagrange to day says that foorgapicasee, with 200 rebe) cavalry, at acked at New Cuatle 120 of the Robert Morris

lome Guard cavalry, and that Morris, withou ring a gun, surrendered. Reports, considered doubtful, have just reached us that the enemy subsequently burn

From Western Virginia. The Losses in the Kanawha Region.

Gallipolis, Sept. 18.—The sail works be-ween Charleston and Camp. Pitt were not de-stroyed by our forces. All but two fell unm-jured into the rebel hands with large quunti-ties of sail, and are now being run by the Con-

ies of salt, and are now being run by the Con-iederates sight and day.

The rebel loss at Fayette was about five ince as great as ours. The total value of Government stores destroyed in Lightburn's carriest a estimated at baif a million. Light-burn's trains are all sale in Ohio, except a small one cut off on the 10-h.

The actionals wounded are doing well. Capt.

The suriously wounded are doing well. Capt. Hartfield is still alive, but will hardly survive. Col. Lightburn was here to day. He estimates he total loss in the retreat at one bundred killed and wounded.

The Hanses Republican State Conven-LEAVENWORTH, Sopt. 19.—The Republican state Couveration yesterday nem'nared a full some ticket, headed by Hon. Thomas Carney, I this city, for Governor. A. C. Wilder, of

his city, received the numination for Congre-

y the same convention.

The Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad. FREDERICE, S-pt. 21.—The great bridge be Battimore and Ohio Railrond, over t the Baltimore and Onto Rairroau, over an Oncocapy, east of Frederick, which was de stroyed by the rebels two weeks ago, is again testored. This completes the road from Philadelphis, Baltimore, and Washington to Fredrick and to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper'

New York Stock Market.

New York Sept. 22 - U. S. coupons, 1881, 1012; 7-39 Tressury notes, 105; old demand notes, 1132; gold, 117.

A communication has been efficially brought to this city, from John Ross, a-king he Covernment to recognize their rights under former treaties, and saying the part the Chero kees seemingly took in favor of the rebels was coler durers and intimidation.

Incidents of the Late Battle

officers were killed or wounded, the colors shot to pieces, the color sergeant killed and every one of his guard wounded. Of the entire regiment only thirty men were re-united after the battle. The 15th Massachusetts went into action with seventeen officere and nearly six hundred went; and after the battle only one hundred and the seventeen officere and nearly six hundred men; and after the battle only one hundred and

The 15th Marachuretts went into action with seventeen officers and nearly six hundred men; and after the battle only one hundred and thirty four men were left to represent the splendid regiment. Nine of the officers were killed or wounded.

General Sedgwick was wounded in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but still kept on the field. His adjutant, Major Sedgwick, was shot in the spine.

Given under my hand this twentieth day the better A. D. 1804. We was the battle better a post of the property of the property

NEWS ITEMS.

Yesterday forences, an order was issued from the War Department for the removal of all the ordinals imprisoned in the penitentiary of this District to the old county jall in Albany. of the District to the old county jair in Albany, N. Y., to afford an opportunity for the enlarge ment of the ansenal, made absolutely necessary by the military exigencies of the time warden King will, therefore, start with them by at-amer, to-day, atterded by a sufficient guard.

Col. Rufus Ingalis, who so successfully removed the quartermaster stores at the evacua-tion of Harrison's Landing, has been appointed

Acting Master Hooker has been promoted to an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallant conduct in the bombardment of Washington, N. C., and ordered to the command of the steamer Victoria.

Lieut. John Simpson, Ninety ninth Pennsyl-vania volunteers; Lieut. Chiatie, aid de camp; and Capt. Sol. J. Houck, Seventy first Obio vol-nuteers, diamissed the Unived States service, ave been reinstated by order of the Secretary of War.

All the prisoners of war, except come officers, who were delivered to Lieut. Col. Lud low, aid de-camp to M.-J. Gen. Dix, at Alken's Landing, James river, Virginia, on the 14h and 15th lustant, are declared to be ex-

By direction of the President, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and the bordering Indian Ferritory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Major Jeneral S. R. Curtis; headquarters at St.

Alton, Illinois, is attached to the Department The Missouri.

Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Obio; headquarters at Cincinnati

torice to Vessels Entering or Senving the Potemac River.

The guard vessels off Alexandria and Piney Point, on the Potomac river, will be distinguished, during the day, by a square white LAG WITH A RED CROSS. (St. Andrew's,) and at oight by two RED LIGHTS.

The officers in command of these vessels will urnish the Naval Potomac Pass to all masters of versels navigating the river, after they shall ave given proof that they are lawfully employed.

Vessels entering or departing from the river will be subject to detention if unprovided with

AND'W A. HARWOOD Commodore Com'g Potomac Flotille. OFFICIAL.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 25, 1862. The Secretary of State will bereafter receive members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of nexonth. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Union Holdiers' Heilef Association of urner meeting will be held on WEDN'S EVENING, eep 24th, at ESPERANC. It on he street, at 15, o'clock to hear the reference of the Countries on Ropetal Abuses and Oralion; also, to tran not any other budges tha

ar-Weston's Frogram of Sinvery.—Coper of this work are for sale at the office of the Masses. Equations. Pamphlet edition, 25 rate (qui-idition, 16 cents. Wated-a few MEN to C implete a tom sare of the dition, re-embedding in the state of the sta

GEO A ARMES. est Grant Pennsylvaria thoras. The qui ke's and saiest coute to the Northwest and Southwest. Two through trains daily, and one of Sunday. Soldiers titchet at Govern sinst rate at the principal points in the North and West. For tokete and further information apply at the office of the "Great Pennsylvania Route," or these corner

aug 8-17 age 8-17

Agent Agent

Bat Chetor's State Dye-The Bast in the World.—William A Satchelor's ociobrated
Sain Dye produces a color net to be distinguished
from nature, warra ted not to injure the Hair in the
isast; remedies the sill effects of bad dyes, and invigonce the Hair for the GHEY RED, or EUST
HAIR instantly tures a spl-ndid Brack or Brown,
inving the bair soft and beautiful. Soid by all
Druggists, to.

3ar The Genuine is sighed WILLIAM A
nATCHELOR, on the fewr inter of such bea.

Factory, No. 8i Barclay street, (Late 230 Breed
way and to Bond, New York
my 33 by

ar Special Notice...On and after Coreday April I. Stor, the trains on the Baltimore as t Onio Baltroad will commence running daily, (Sundays excepted.) leaving the Bistation 47.40 s. m. are connecting at Washington Jonation with Mail Irain for all parts of the West raw Wheeling or Parkersburg Through Uchets sold and baggage checked.

M. of Transportation B. & O. B. E.

ap 1-dit M. of Transportation i M RE. CONNO. LY AND DAUGHTER'S

North and Corner of M and MAN rects

North and Corner of M and MAN rects

The usual branches of education, isolution A lg
bra, Geome ry, Lain, and Vocal Music. Fr not
German, Drawing, and Lastrumental Music a newlerate extra charges. Special hours devoted to joung
la lies preparing for high schools and colleges, or to
become teachers of ordinary a houle.

Responses given to inquiries through the portoffice.

office

Office

Office

Office

Sum Off MONKY, consisting of our \$1.0

Treasury notes, three 27 ditto; one 35 note, New York
City; one 310 counterpili note, and, &c. A liberal
reward will be paid to the under, on spilication to
this cillos. FIVE FINE SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE.

Rulable for field others, very cheep. Howelb. ught and kept on livery.

PRENCH.

At Dorsey Stables cor er Fifteenth se \$1 -11* atreet and New York avenue EAR VILL BUEN.



A THENTION SOLDINGS AND MUT-LERS -Having just completed our secortment of Camp Furniture, we would now respectfully in-vite the attention of Soldiers and Soliers Our as-vote the attention of Soldiers and Soliers Our our component our part the following Cam; sortisent compress in part of the first composition of the first camp. Chests for mess of from four to six, Camp. Tables, Camp. Stocks, Camp. Cots, Camp. Mattreeves with all other articles of Comp turniture calculates; to make a solder comfortable. All of which will be sold at the very lowest cash p fores at GHEEN & WILLIAMS, No. 130 Seventh street, norme D.

Among the sad yet thrilling features of the great battle of Wednesday was the gallant and free fatal bravery of our troops. The 34th latter status bravery of our troops. The 34th New York regiment was badly cut up, half the Tolike SMIDLEY, late of Washington City and

tember, A. D. Lawyer Executor sep 22 - Jawyer Executor sep 22 - Jawyer Executor Sep 22 - Lawyer Executor Sep 22 - Lyck & Copyrin to this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. A. COPYRE